THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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Bombay, 20th October 1862.

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For further particulars apply to Captain HOLTON on board, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of the *Caduceus*.

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THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. G. HIGGINSON, on the 28th October, to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

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JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 25th October 1862.

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Bombay, 25th Oct. 1862.

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Do. do.	1860		262,977
Do. do.	1861		292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Royal Insurance Company.

LIFE BRANCH.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

HERBERT & Co.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

EXQUISITE PHOTOGRAPHS

OF THE

CARTE DE VISITE SIZE.

THE Christian Martyr, by Paul de la Roche. The above master-piece, which has caused the greatest sensation at the International Exhibition, has been photographed by an eminent artist by the permission of the owner. Plain Rs. 1-8; beautifully colored after the original, Rs. 2-8.

The Crucifixion, (after Albert Durer,) Plain Rs. 1-8.
Christ bearing the Cross, known as the Oxford painting, Colored Rs. 2-8.
The Holy Family, (after Sir Joshua Reynolds), Colored Rs. 2-8.
Beatrice and Dante, (after Ary Scheffer), Colored Rs. 2-8.
Suppliant at the Foot of the Cross, (after Ary Scheffer), Plain Rs. 1-8; Colored Rs. 2-8.
Christ on the Cross, (after Vandyke), Colored Rs. 2-8.
"Go, and sin no more," (after Signol), Plain Rs. 1-8; Colored Rs. 2-8.
The Mother of Jesus Weeping, (after Lazerges), Plain Rs. 1-8; Colored Rs. 2-8.
Christ bearing the Cross, (after Ary Scheffer), Plain Rs. 1-8.
The Ascension, (after Rubens), Colored Rs 2-8.
Flight of the Blessed, (after Signol), Colored Rs. 2-8.
Belisario, (after Gerard), Colored Rs. 2-8.
The Deserted One, Colored Rs. 2-8.

HERBERT & Co. have also a large number of highly interesting Cartes de Visite size subjects, exquisitely Colored Rs. 2-8 each.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

FURTHER SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "TYBURNIA."

Moore's Irish Melodies with music, 4to. cloth gilt	Rs.	9	0
Broom's Legal Maxims, 8vo. cloth		20	0
Mrs. Hemans's Poems, 1 vol., royal 8vo. cloth		9	0
Davenport Dunn, by Charles Lever, illustrated by Phiz, 2 vols., 8vo. cloth		10	0
Ollendorff's Method of Learning German, 2 vols. with Key		19	8
All the Year Round, vol. 8		3	8
Dr. Arndt's Practical Aids to the Study of Natural Philosophy, royal 8vo. cloth		1	12
Dr. Liddell's History of Rome, 12mo. cloth		4	12
Dr. Smith's Student's Gibbon, 12mo. cloth		4	12
Dr. Gillespie on Roads and Road Making, crown 8vo. cloth		6	12
Cooley's (W. A.) Comprehensive English Dictionary, crown 8vo. half bound		5	0
Captain Drayson's Sporting Scenes in South Africa		1	8
Fayn's (J.) Rough and Ready		1	8
The Smuggler, 12mo. boards		1	8
Every Boy's Stories: Sandford and Merton, &c. 12mo. cloth		2	12
Nelson's Series—Junior Reader No. 2		1	0
Henrietta Temple by B. Disraeli		0	12
Cooper's Deersiayer		0	12
Marryat's Midshipman Easy		0	12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

T. WILLIAMSON

GENTLEMEN'S HAIR CUTTER.

Hair Cut at the Shop	Rs. 1
Do. do. at their own Houses	„ 2

A supply of the undermentioned Toilet Requisites and Medical Specifics on hand:—

Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 4 oz. phials.
Do. Anti-Scurf Hair Lotion. Price Rs. 5 per quart.
Williamson's Asthmatic Powders, Rs. 3 per 1 dozen packets.
Do. Vegetable Dysentery Pills, Rs. 2-8 per dozen.
No. 6, Bake House Lane, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 20, Meadow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
„ do. do. Balmoral Boots.
„ do. Patent Leather Dress Boots,
„ do. French Calf Walking do.
„ Shooting Boots with hooks.
„ French Calf Oxford Shoes.
„ Enamel do. do.
Ladies' Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
„ Bronze Kid do. do. do.
„ Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Red Boot Mart.

Bombay, 29th September 1862.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

1st Class Hunting Watches, by James McCabe.
Do

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 25th October 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	219 to 228 per $100

SHARES.

Names	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	35 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	90 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	11 discount.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	8 pcem.
Chartered Bank of India, Aus. & China	200	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	16 pm. ex. divd.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	72 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Calicoa Dyes Co	2,700	900 do.	Rs. 6,299 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 per share ...	Rs.250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co	6,000	225 per share ...	Rs.4,300 p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	139-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 450 disct.
Muncherji Pitty Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Ziemboi United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co	500	32 per share ...	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	95
Loan 1835-36	92½
Loan 1842-43	
Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	103
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	110½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-5
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Cavolas	"	200
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	215
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	"	16 7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 0s.	0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£1 15s.	0d. to £2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 15s.	0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s.	0d.
To China		No enquiries.
To Clyde		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 29 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (24TH OCTOBER 1862.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba:		
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	390 to 392
Old Barsi	"	390 to 395
Old Dholleras, and Hoovaggur	"	415 to 416
Old Comraotter	"	380 to 385
Old Compta	"	375 to 380
Old Dharwar Sawginned	"	580 to 585
Old Surat, and Nagpur	"	370 to 375
Old Veraval	"	355 to 360
Khandeish	"	350 to 352
Old Pondicherry	"	365 to 370
Old Acoote	"	385 to 390
Old Mangalore	"	360 to 365
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,510 to 1,515.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Cambaish...at Rs.		7 to 7-2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	8-2 to 8 4 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	38 to 39 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	"	41 to 42 nominal.
	"	28 to 29

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 28, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	"
2 Do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	"
1 Do.	at 2s. 0d.	"
Sight	at 1s. 11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, on on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 20th Oct. 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s.	0¼d. "
" 3	do.	2s.	0¼d. "
" 2	do.	2s.	0¼d. "
" 1	do.	2s.	0¼d. "
" On demand	.....	1s.	11¾d. "
On Scotland	do.	1s.	11¾d. "
On Ireland	do.	1s.	11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	.....	1s.	11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 24th Oct. 1862. Acting Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUCH, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and *Loans* are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¼d.
" 4 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¼d.
" 3 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¼d.
" 2 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¼d.
" 1 month's sight	.....	2s.
" On demand	.....	1s. 11¾d.
On Scotland	.....	1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland	.....	1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes	.....	1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the sums are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Applications for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for enfacement at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 25th October 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Friday 24th October 1862.

For Liverpool.

Rowantree.—37 bales Cotton, 134 cwt., Dosabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Inkerman.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Singapore.*—1 box beads, A. H. Huschkee and Co.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Singapore.*—1 box Working boxes, 40 Nos. Dadabhoy Pallonjee.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Benares.*—2 cases Cashmere Shawls, 33 pieces, Safedin Goolam Hussein; 12 boxes samples of Cotton, Rennie Scovell and Co.

For Suez.

Steamer *Benares.*—7 bundles Silk, Kaikburo Merwan.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Benares.*—1 box books, Volkart Brothers.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	Bombay.
*294	Assyria, (paddle), ...	...
*946	Aucland, (paddle),...	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty ...	Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop), ...	Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley...	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selb	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope ...	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew ...	China.
205	Cursetjee (flat)	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley ...	China.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Belon...	Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (tat), ...	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Wiltsh ...	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought ...	Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce	Bombay.
215	Goolnar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood ...	Bombay.
209	Lady Falkland, (paddle), ...	Gwyn.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner... ...	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), ...	River Indus.
336	Planet, 3 (paddle), Fletcher ...	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brasier ...	Bengal Public Works' Department.
153	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison ...	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 6 (paddle), Worsley ...	Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 brigantine)	Bombay.
8705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), ...	Advertised for sale.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams... ...	Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[cl. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

700	Birkby, Purdy—B. and A. Hormusjee.	(c. l. Oct. 18)
1278	Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Bhownuggar.	
1117	Edmund Kaye—W. W. Steel—F. Chambers.	
1057	Gloriana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 8.)
940	Wings of the Wind, Whyle—Forbes & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 23)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033	Aaron Browne, Rogers—Dady and Sorabjee.	(c.l.Sept.18)
1133	Admiral Lyons, Thomson—John Tanner & Co.	
1093	Azuline, Mason—John Clover & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 8)
1060	Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovel & Co.	(c.l.Sept. 5)
1171	Epaminondas, Heasley.—Wallace & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 3)
1219	G. H. Holt, Robinson—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.	
974	Glen Monarch, Lewis—F. Chambers	(c. l. Oct.)
1328	Habeneum, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c.l.Sept.16
1218	Howden. Verril—Pestonjee Jehangeer.	(c.l. Oct. 13)
1306	Inkerman, Grant—Coupland & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 1)
1071	James Livesey—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 15)
1108	James Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 15)
1286	Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co.	(c.l.Sept.13)
818	Missouri, Calhoun—Daly Sorabjee & Co.	(c.l Sept. 19)
1233	Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.	(c.l. Aug. 30)
1269	Oriental, Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee & Co.	(c.l. July 29)
1435	Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c.l. July 23)
919	Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 17)
1099	Sir John Lawrence—B. & A. Hormusjee	(c.l. Sept. 6)
870	Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 14)
826	Victoria Bridge, Pennington—Ritchie & Co.	(c.l.Sept. 30)
1131	War Cloud, Mackey—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	

FOR HAVRE.

1006	Caduceus, A. Holton—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 22)

FOR SINGAPORE & BATAVIA.

290	Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Latiff.	(c.l. Oct. 15)

FOR CHINA.

565	Bombay Castle, (s) J. Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.	(c.l.Oct.18)
742	Singapore (s), Grainger.	(c. l. Oct. 20)

FOR MAURITIUS.

443	Fazel Carrim, Nacoda.—H. A. Carrim Cadoo.	

FOR CALCUTTA

293	Sarile Frere, Nacoda—Hajee Esmail Sidick (c l.Aug.27)	
827	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.	(c. l. May 12)

FOR COROMANDEL COAST.

680	Ville de Cherbourg, LeMagnon.	

FOR COLOMBO.

150	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. Bhickajee Khan.	(c.l.Oct.14)

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

966	Benares, (s). G. P. Wright.—P. & O. Co.'s	(c. l. Oct. 17)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

292	Nassree, S. A. Box—Ludha Samjee.	

FOR KURRACHEE.

435	Corings (s), Calder—C. and B. S. N. Co.	(c. l. Oct. 20)

NOT FIXED.

672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E Cadoo.	
1288	Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
307	Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
	Atith Rahimon, Nacoda.	
283	C. Commercial de Goa, Marie—Henderson & Co.	(for sale)
1204	Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.	
917	Flower of the Forest, McAuly—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
388	Foolaka Sawden, H. T. Patts—Woosman Voydina.	
1354	Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(in dock)
462	Ino, Mackie—W. Nicol & Co.	
369	Juddal Mamnon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.	
1242	Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
766	Mayaram Dayaram Brady,—H. Sidick Dossal.	
109	Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.	
541	Naval Brigade, Moon—D. H. Cama & Co.	
1008	Peerless, Flavin—Lawrence & Co.	
705	Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.	
578	Ralston, T. Davis—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
450	Scindian (s), Morrison—B. S. N. Company.	(For sale.)
986	Sillery, McAnlay—Wallace & Co.	
962	Tyburnia, Coote—Wallace & Co.	
410	Victoria, Gibbs.—S. Tyebjee & Co.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Behar (s). Brook.
1200 Ganges, (s), H. Wilkinson.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

699	Alexander, Fozdar—McIver & Co.	
1617	Helvellyn, Dalison.	
636	Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson—Dunolly & Co.	
744	Sea Park, Stewart—J. L. Dunolly & Co.	

FOR MARSEILLES.

495	Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.	

BOURBON.

403	Washington, Manand—S. Tyabjee & Co.	

FOR MAURITIUS.

405	Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.	

FOR COLOMBO.

584	Magna Bona, Tyson—McIver & Co.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

	A. B. Coults, Candlish—Dunolly & Co.	
756	Clara, McPhun—A. Bell & Co.	
710	Ukko.	

FOR RANGOON.

496	Hunter, Irwin—Fleming & Co.	

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of October 13th, announced the arrival of the Ship *Futtay Allum* (particulars not received.)

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 24.

Bruce, Assistant Surgeon J. S, 2nd Regt. Light Cavalry, on route to join, from Seroor.
Turner, Colonel W. W., 97th Regt. C.B., on private affairs, from Jubbulpore.
Ostrehan, Lieut. E., Staff Corps, from Poona.
Candy, Lieut. G. H., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 24.

Aitchinson, Major, Deputy Adjutant General, on leave, to Poona.
Rutherford, Lieut. J., 24th Regt. N.I., to join, to Belgaum.
Hibbert, Lieut. J., 18th Regt. N.I., on leave, to Poona.
Tanner, Lieut. C. V., 18th Regt. N.I., on leave, to Khandalla.
Greenlaw, Ensign R. W. W., 18th Regt. N.I., on leave.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Friday, 24th October 1862.

The 33rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.
The 21st Regt. N.I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. H. M.'s 33rd Regiment will furnish the usual carrying and firing party to be at the Hospital, Colaba Sanitarium, at 6 A.M. to-morrow morning for the purpose of escorting to the grave, the remains of the late Gunner Michael Tierney, 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.

2. The men of the 13th Regt. N.I., attached to the 21st Regt. N.I. (or M.B.,) are to be directed to join their Regiment *via* Ahmedabad, reporting their arrival at that station to the Brigade Major.

3. The Barrack Master will be pleased to clear away the vegetation from the vicinity of the Barrack's Hospital and Lines of the 33rd Regiment, and from the compounds of the Adjutant's Bungalow at the Boree Bunder, and Government Bungalows at the Apollo Bunder.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 23rd Oct. 1862.

The undermentioned Officers have been reported to have passed the required examination in the Native language as follows:—

HINDOOSTANEE INTERPRETER.

Lieut. J. Rutherford, General List, attached to 24th Regiment N.I.

Lieut. G. H. Candy, Royal Artillery.
Lieut. J. W. Fitzgerald, 3rd Dragoon Guards.
Staff Assistant Surgeon W. J. Murdoch.
Lieut. C. H. P. Ducat, 109th Foot.

MURAHTI.

Lieut. W. H. Wilson, Staff Corps, Acting Quarter Master and Interpreter to 21st Regt. N.I. or Marine Battalion.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 4th October 1862.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of state for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council,—No. 56, dated India Office, London, the 9th July 1862:

"MY LORD.—With reference to your letters noted in the margin, on the subject of appointing persons to enlist and attest Soldiers in India, I have to refer you to the 52nd Section of the 25th Victoria Cap. 5, which makes full provision on the subject, and renders unnecessary the transmission of the Warrants applied for in your communications of the reply.

Judicial Letter No. 66 of 1861A, dated 10th October.
Foreign Letter (Military), No. 3 of 1862, dated 23rd April.

25 VICTORIÆ, CAP. 5, SECTION 52.

Section 52.—It shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace or Person exercising the office of a Magistrate within any of Her Majesty's Dominions abroad, [or in any Colony for any other Person duly authorized in that Behalf by the Governor or Officer administering the Government of such Colony, or in the *Ionian Islands* for any Person duly authorized in that Behalf by the Lord High Commissioner,] or in Her Majesty's Dominions in *India* for any Person duly authorized in that Behalf by the Governor General or Lieutenant Governor or other Officer administering the Government of any Presidency, Division, or Province, or within the territories of any Foreign State in *India* for the Person performing the duties of the Office of *British* Resident therein, or for any other Person duly authorized in that Behalf by the Governor General, to enlist and attest or to re-engage within the local limits of their several Authorities any Soldiers or Persons desirous of enlisting or re-engaging in Her Majesty's Army or Her Majesty's *Indian* Army; and any such Magistrate or Person as aforesaid shall have the same Powers in that Behalf as are by this or any other Act of Parliament given to Justices in the United Kingdom for all such Purposes of Enlistment and Attestation; but no such Magistrate or other Person authorized to enlist and attest as above mentioned shall be a General Officer or hold any Regimental commission, and all such appointments, past and future, and every thing done or to be done under them, shall be valid and of full effect, notwithstanding the Expiration of this Act are of any other Act of Parliament; and any Person so attested shall be deemed to be an attested Soldier; and as often as any Corps shall be relieved or disbanded at any Station beyond the seas it shall be lawful for any Officers thereunto authorized by the Officer Commanding in Chief at such station to receive as transfers as many of the Soldiers belonging to the Corps leaving the station as shall be willing and fit service for any Corps appointed to remain or for Her Majesty's *Indian* Forces; and every Soldier so transferred is hereby deemed to be discharged from his former Corps, and an attested Certificate of Transfer shall be delivered to the Soldier."

Head Quarters, Simla, 7th October 1862.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the following General Order, which was issued to the Regiments of Her Majesty's British Army on the 9th ultimo, be published to Her Majesty's Indian Forces:—

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Simla, 9th September 1862.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Rawul Pindee, on Tuesday the 26th day of August 1862, Private Timothy Connell, No 74, of the 98th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:

First Charges.—With having, at Rawul Pindee, on the 2nd of June 1862, disobeyed the lawful command of his superior Officer, Provost Sergeant H. Roberts, to clean his, the prisoner's accoutrements.

Second.—With conduct to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline, in having at the same place, at the orderly room, on the 3rd of June 1862, addressed the following grossly insubordinate language to his Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel L. C. Bourchier, viz. * * * * or words to that effect.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion, that the Prisoner, Private Timothy Connell, No. 74, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment of Foot, is Guilty of the charges preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the Prisoner, Private Timothy Connell, No. 74, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment of Foot, to be kept in penal servitude for a term of six years.

H. P. DETEISSIER, Lieut. Col.,
Royal Artillery,
President.

Rawul Pinde, 26th August 1862.

"APPROVED AND CONFIRMED."

HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander in Chief in India.

Simla, 5th September 1862.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
E. HAYTHORNE, Colonel,
Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
E. B. JOHNSON, Lieut. Colonel,
Offg. Adjutant General of the Army.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. PRUSHARD, I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 24th October 1862.

The *Zenobia* is to be put out of Commission on the 28th instant.

Consequent on the promotion of Senior Lieut. Etheridge to the Rank of Commander, that Officer's name is to be removed from the books of the *Ajdaha*.

A party of 50 Seamen to be sent from the *Ajdaha*, to the *Feroze* at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning to assist in hauling her out of dock.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

NATIVE NAMES.

SIR,—In to-day's issue of your valuable paper the following phrase occurs:

"The name of the only native *nobleman* ought to be altered only by himself."

As the error contained in the above passage has occurred before in print it becomes advisable to correct the false idea the public is likely to derive from its repetition.

The late respected Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy was created a Baronet, but a Baronet is still a *commoner*, and I have not yet heard that his successor has been raised to the peerage.

I may remark with respect to the question of alteration of name that the only authority for changing the designation of any honorable family rests with the Crown.—I remain, Sir, &c. &c.

JULIANA BERNERS.

Bombay, 24th. Oct.

WHAT ARE THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS DOING?

SIR,—More than six months have elapsed since the Old Hanuman Lane, Parell or Kalbadevi Road, has been put into disorder in consequence of the operations carried on by, or under the sanction of the Municipal Commissioners, to make a covered drain in that Lane. Persons who have had to go through that street, particularly the residents of that locality, have been suffering a deal of trouble and inconvenience owing to these operations not having been conducted with vigour and promptitude. During the monsoon several pits were lying open for days together, and it is a matter of surprise that although a few accidents took place in consequence of these openings, no measures were taken to have them filled up as speedily as possible. The constructing portion of the operations has now been finished (though very wretchedly), and the large gaps filled up; but other annoyances have arisen. No proper arrangements having been made to make the waters of private gutters run into the covered drain, these waters flow and largely accumulate for yards together on the public road, which is not yet metaled, nay, even properly leveled. This has given rise at several places to a number of holes covered over with filthy water and mud, and which therefore cannot be made out by persons going by the road. Five or six of such holes are eight to ten inches deep. Consequently it has become very dangerous to drive or walk in the Old Hanuman Street, particularly during the night. It is quite certain that people, chiefly the residents in that locality, will suffer serious bodily injuries in consequence. Ignorant of the author of this mischief, they curse the Sircar. But, no doubt, the Municipal Commissioners will very probably be dragged into the Court for damages for such injuries. I, for one, in the absence of any injury, shall protest against the payment of the House Assessment when a bill is sent to me. Moreover, the large quantities of filth accumulated on the road, give rise to a poisonous stench which fills up the surrounding atmosphere. Consequently, it has become not only unpleasant to live in that Lane, but an epidemic is apprehended likely to ensue and sweep the locality by numbers. Such are the results expected from the labours of the municipality entertained at a heavy expense to the public for the conservancy of the Town and Island of Bombay. The evils complained of admit at present of being easily remedied. The Municipal Commissioners and their CONSCIENTIOUS subordinates have only to perform their duties properly. They should inspect and carefully examine the street and the remedial measures will at once be suggested to them.

Dear Mr. Editor, you will confer on me and my fellow residents in the Old Hanuman Street an invaluable benefit by giving a prompt insertion in your paper to the above few lines, with such observations as you may deem called for on the subject, for, to say the least, the grievances brought to notice are of a public nature and long standing.—Your's sincerely,

A TAX-PAYER.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS—

At Patna, on the 10th October, the wife of T. F. Bignold Esq., C. S. of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 11th October, the wife of T. Newman, Esq., Esplanade Row, of a daughter.

On the 8th October, at Barcowlea Indigo Factory, the wife Mr. J. Stace Smith, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE—

At Patna, on the 7th October, by the Rev. W. C. Bromehead, Chaplain of Dinapore, John Sutherland, Esq., M. D., Civil Surgeon of Patna, to Frances Harriet, you

its energies are devoted in great measure to the repair of old articles of furniture from barracks and elsewhere. Tables and almirus come to the 'arsenal for surgical treatment, just as muskets and rifles do, but perhaps without the same excuse, for a rifle cannot be mended everywhere, whereas the re-establishment of an old chair in the renewed enjoyment of health and vigor is not beyond the capacity of an ordinary carpenter to effect. The barrack department, however, has no choice in the matter, not being allowed to carry out these reforms of furniture itself, and they have therefore to be sent to the arsenal. The same may be said of kettles and pans, of which a large number repose in a side room, awaiting their turn. No surprise is to be expressed at the apparently battered condition of these veterans; but an estimate is given in of the cost of repairing them, and it rests with the barrackmaster to compare it with the probable price of a new article.

We forgot to notice in its proper place a very massive and tough looking ammunition carriage (of which for all we know there may be many) made to be drawn by an elephant; and certainly nothing else could be expected to move it. A great number of gun carriages and ammunition waggons is stored in the arsenal; and nearly every kind of shell now in use, including the expensive ammunition for the Armstrong guns (the guns themselves are at Kirkee) of which every shot is nearly as valuable and complicated a machine as an eight-day clock. Our artillery system is just now in a state of such rapid transition that there are no less than four different kinds used at this moment in the different batteries in the Bombay army. Invention follows invention with startling suddenness; and the curious in such matters may find specimens in most entertaining variety at the arsenal at Poona.

The establishment contains a staff of dazzies, waiting the time when the new sewing machine (which has arrived, but has not yet recovered the effects of the journey) shall put their needles out of joint. They are engaged in making flags. There is also a school for English boys, established by the care of Captain Kinloch, to which the sons of warrant officers, and all others who come, are admitted.

The great variety and quantity of articles kept in the arsenal, and the work done there, may be imagined when we say that notwithstanding the large area occupied by the enclosure, there is hardly room enough. The small fire arms are necessarily a good deal exposed. We are told it is in contemplation to make this the chief repository of the stores for the presidency, using that at Bombay only to receive them on landing. If ever this is done, the site should either be moved, or the accommodation will have to be considerably enlarged.

There are only two points which we feel called upon to mention as calling for alteration. One we have noticed more than once before now—the arsenal is not the right place for the powder magazine; for there are fires used in the iron work close by, and much carpentering going on. And in second place, a European sentry paces up and down all the morning outside under a blinding white wall (obligingly whitewashed recently) facing the East. The glare and heat must be very objectionable, as any Englishman will probably agree, who will try it. Humanity, to say nothing of economy would ask to have a veranda built for him—or at least that the wall should be painted black.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

We are informed that when the officers' lists of the twelve new line regiments are returned to this country, sanctioned and gazetted by the home military authorities, Captain Fairbrother will be found confirmed to the 19th Hussars. This is a name not unknown in military circles, and of course it is highly necessary that any one holding it should be well provided for; but we cannot admit the advisability or the justice of its appearing in the list of the 19th Hussars, unless it can be shewn, which we are strongly inclined to believe is not the case, that there are no officers who elected for general service, and whose claims to be employed are superior to those of the officer in question. In fact, we perceive, by looking at the lists of the late European cavalry regiments, and of the officers who volunteered from them for general service, that there are officers whose claims ought in justice to have had precedence of Captain Fairbrother, and who, consequently, appear to have just cause of complaint on the ground of supercession.—*Englishman, Oct.* 14.

We submit that it is time for Government to take action with reference to the dreadful epidemic which is at present desolating the Hoogly and Buraset districts. It commenced some eight years ago at Oola, and has since then been spreading silently but terribly into other parts of Bengal. Some conception may be formed of its virulence from the simple fact, that in Pundooah and the adjacent country, the number of victims is so great, that the dead are removed in *cart-loads*. This startling fact is surely sufficient to arrest the attention of the Bengal Government, and to induce it to set on foot remedial measures on a scale calculated to meet and overcome the evil. We do not presume to lay down any elaborate scheme for the purpose, neither is any such required. The most obvious one doubtless is the establishment of small dispensaries well supplied with medical stores, all over the afflicted districts, and the appointment to them of qualified officials. The number of these establishments, and the places at which they should be located, it is for his Honor the Lieutenant Governor to determine; but of the necessity that exists for prompt and extensive action, there can be, unfortunately, no doubt. Thousands have been struck down, there are crowds now cowering under the stroke, and pleading earnestly for help. This is not the time for philosophical dissertations on malaria arising from swamps, or of diseases generated by the incorrigible uncleanliness of the sufferers. There are doubtless some men who can botanize over their mother's graves, but to the credit be it said of the human race, fallen as it is, that such prodigies of insensibility are exceedingly rare. The Government and the public have now to deal with a calamity which is hurrying crowds of helpless fellow creatures to their great account, and darkening the homesteads of thousands. As the number of European Medical Officers at the disposal of the Government is but small, we would suggest the appointment of some of the more advanced students, Hindoo and Mahamedan, of the Medical College, on a monthly stipend proportioned to the amount of duty they will have to perform. The disease which is now mowing so many thousands down appears by all accounts to be of a febrile character, and the inhabitants, it strikes us, are yielding, not so much to its strength, as to the impossibility of meeting it successfully under the total absence of all appliances and means. Assuming that these premises are correct, the plan we have suggested appears to us as well calculated to relieve the districts as any other which the Government can adopt. As medical attainments of a very high order are not required, the appointment of medical students will, we fancy, answer the purpose, whilst the Bengal Government can at any time pour the necessary amount of medicines into the districts in which the epidemic is raging. At all events, whatever is to be done, must be done at once, if three large districts are to be preserved from total depopulation.—*Harkaru, Oct.* 14.

SIND.

SHIPWRECKS.—The following letter dated the 8th instant from Mr. D'Abreo, in charge of Customs at Kharri, to F. M. Dalzell, Esq., Collector of Customs at this Port, and kindly placed in the Editor's box gives full particulars of the loss of some native boats, one of which we alluded to in our last impression:—

SIR,—I beg to report for your information that the Dingy "Currimaye," Tindal Sorab, which sailed from this for Bombay on the 4th instant has been wrecked off within the bar of the Keddewaree on the 6th instant. She was laden with 1,071 pharas badjree: 135 cwt. sursy seed; 18 cwt. ghee. From the Tindal's statement it would appear that he anchored at Cheets-ka-gote and on the 6th instant he was told by the Pilots, as other vessels were crossing the bar, to weigh anchor and proceed on, he did so, but his vessel got aground owing to the rudder having become unmanageable. Shortly after, the bottom of the Dingy having received injury the vessel was filled in with water. A portion of her cargo was thrown overboard. Some dubbers of ghee have been made over to the Department by the Pilot Establishment, and about 3 Kurars of damaged badjree by Tindal Meetee.

2. Another Dingy named "Patton," Tindal Soomar, which left this for Kurrachee on the 6th instant laden with 828 pharras of badjree, has returned to Khetti. The Tindal states that the Dingy while proceeding on her way grounded near the Keddewaree and to lighten her about 12 kurars of badjree have been thrown overboard. The boat has received no injury.

I regret to observe that no less than four boats have been wrecked since the 9th September last to the 6th instant, out of which two have been saved.—I have, &c.,

M. D'ABREO,
Collector of Customs.

—*Our Paper (Kurrachee), Oct.* 17.

PUNJAUB.

We regret to record a deplorable accident that happened on the 7th instant in Cashmere. Lieutenant James Douglas, of the Artillery, stationed at Umritsur, when firing a deer, accidently shot his shikaree through the head, and killed him on the spot. He has given a gratuity to the family of the deceased.—*Lahore Chronicle, Oct.* 15.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

LETTERS from Meerut mention that a troop of Chamberlain's Cavalry had received orders to march for Agra, to form part of the military escort of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief in his coming tour of inspection; also that the 19th Punjab Infantry were to march for AGRA on the 15th; and that it was reported that, on the Relief, the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade would come to Meerut, instead of H. M.'s 90th as previously arranged.—*Englishman, Oct.* 14.

SOME changes have recently been made on the Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief which may be the better for explanation. Captain Barne, who was Military Secretary has been removed from that post, in consequence of orders from the Horse Guards, that the appointment is not to be held by any officer below the rank of Field officer. Captain Barne, therefore becomes A. D. C., and Private Secretary and Lieutenant Colonel Sarel Military Secretary.

Captain Burne was originally selected for this office solely on public grounds, Sir Hugh Rose being one of the very few Commanders-in-Chief in India has had, who ever made an appointment on his Staff on any motives but those of family connexion or private interest.—*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 18.

OUR Army letter which will appear next issue notices one or two items of interest to military men. A circular has been issued to the effect that arms when loaded are never to be carried at the 'trail.' Another, that when bands of regiments are brigaded and perform together the military band masters shall take precedence of the civilian band masters, the former ranking according to date of appointment. The pitch of all bands throughout the service for the future is to be that of the ancient Philharmonic Society, and with a view to securing uniformity "God Save the Queen" is always to be played in B flat!

One Serjeant and three privates out of every cavalry regiment are to be selected and styled and paid as rough riders, the rates of pay being one shilling per diem for the Serjeants, and sixpence per diem for the Privates. Of this allowance one half is to be paid by the riding master out of his contingent allowance of £1 per troop. Every riding master who has served 30 years, of which 15 have been spent as riding Master will have "an unqualified right" to retire with the honorary rank of Captain on the half pay of 10 shillings a day, if recommended by the authorities.—*Id.*

CENTRAL ASIA.

CABOOL, 27*th September*.—The following letter from Hafizjee, from the Ameer's camp, was received to-day by Utteek-oolla Khan, and handed over to Sirdar Mahommed Allee Khan for perusal:—

"The Ameer is all right in his camp. Nawab Ghoolam Hussan Khan, the English representative, having received an official letter from the British Authorities from Hindoostan, directing him to leave the Ameer's camp to return to Candahar, or any other place the Ameer would like him to reside in, went to the Ameer and gave him the letter to read. After the Ameer had gone through the contents of the letter, he looked at the Nawab and said, 'I was all along of opinion that the English would have shown much sympathy with me in the Heerat affair, and this was the opinion also of the whole of my army, but now when my troops find that you are to leave this camp they will take it amiss. However there is no fear whatever, if the Shah of Persia sends troops to assist the ruler of Heerat, I will either write to you or to the Commissioner of Peshawur on the subject, and then let the British do as they think right.' The Ameer is very much concerned about it.

"After Ghoolam Hussan Khan had gone to his tent to prepare for leaving for Candahar, the Ameer sent for Sirdar Shere Allee Khan and Ghoolam Mohamed Khan and handed them the copy of the letter Ghoolam Hussan had received from the British Authorities. Having perused the copy of the letter Sirdar Shere Allee Khan turned towards the Ameer and said, 'Every one looks after his own interest. At first the English stopped the allowance of the Ameer, that is, one lac of rupees, and now they have ordered their Vakeel to leave the camp. Relying on the British alliance the Ameer has brought his army to Heerat, and as the English representative had accompanied the Ameer's camp, the enemy was inspired with a little fear but now it will be quite the reverse; but let it be so, Heerat belongs to Affganistan, and we will settle it as we can.' The whole of the Ameer's troops are concerned about the English Vakeel being ordered to leave the camp. It has taken seven-teen days for the kossid to travel with the above letter from Heerat to Cabool.

"28*th September*.—It is ascertained by the Toorkistan news, received to-day by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, that Sirdar Mohamed Uffzul Khan, having received instructions from the Ameer to send six thousand troops, six guns and ammunition to Heerat, had collected the troops, and having paid their arrears, as directed by the Ameer, had warned them to get themselves ready. Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan had been sent for from Koondez to take the command of the troops and to march to Heerat.

"The four Mullicks of Kutta Awaz, who had been brought in hostages, were this day released by the governor, after paying three thousand rupees as balance of the revenue, and one thousand as a fine. An agreement of ten thousand rupees has been taken from the Mullicks to keep the peace in future.

"29*th September*.—The undermentioned letter from Sirdar Shere Allee Khan from Heerat was received to-day.

"'On Sirdar Mohamed Uslum Khan's marching out from Sungur Kajur to give battle to the Heeratees, Shahnewaz Khan, the son of Sooltan Ahmed Jan, with five thousand troops advanced to meet Mohamed Uslum Khan, and here an action commenced. After hard fighting, in which a number of men were killed on both sides, Mohamed Uslum Khan was compelled to retreat. The Ameer hearing that Mohamed Uslum Khan had suffered great loss in killed and wounded, and that Shahnewaz Khan was getting the day, ordered two battalions to march and assist Uslum Khan.

"'Uslum Khan being thus reinforced made an assault on the Heeratees, defeated them, and then returned to Sungur Kajur. Ubdool Ghafoor Khan Barukzaie was wounded in this battle.'

"The Ameer is realizing the revenue of the different places in the vicinity of Heerat at the rate of two Ubases (or nine annas) to the rupee after allowing deductions for what Sooltan Ahmed Jan has realized.

"'The Almanees are troubling us very much,' says Shere Allee Khan in his letter, 'they are haunting our camp day and night. We are very much in want of supplies.'

"30*th September*.—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan was in the Durbar when a kossid with the following letter from Candahar arrived. 'News has been received from Heerat to the effect that the wife of Sooltan Ahmed Jan, died giving birth to a still-born child in Heerat, and that the moment the Ameer had received the said intelligence, he burst into tears. The Khans and Sirdars of the Ameer's camp had attended on the Ameer to read the Fatahs, and to offer consolation. For the present Sooltan Ahmed Jan had ordered the body of his wife to be kept under ground, as it was not settled where it was to be buried. On the receipt of the above melancholy news, Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan tore up the letter, and told the people then present in the durbar to keep the news secret and not to tell the mother of Ukbar Khan, who was very sick, and had lately arrived from the Ameer's camp, fearing that she on hearing about her daughter's death would become worse.

"1*st October*.—The sister of Mahtur Moosee, the Ghilzie chief of Kutta Awaz, the wife of the Ameer, having died of cholera, Sirdar Mahomed Allee ordered five hundred rupees to be given for the funeral, and desired Meer Utteek-oolla Khan, her son-in-law to accompany the funeral to Kutta Awaz, where she had requested that her body might be buried.

"Mahomed Allee Khan being a little unwell, could not accompany the funeral.

"2*nd October*.—It was stated in the news letter received to-day from Heerat, that a person, whose statement can be relied upon, had arrived from Mushhed and had stated before Sirdar Shere Allee Khan and the Ameer thus:—'While I was in Mushhed eighteen thousand Persian troops, with six small and four large guns, had arrived from Tehran, and the Shahzada of that place had received instructions from the Shah to collect supplies for twenty thousand more troops.' The Ameer, Mohamed Ameen Khan, Ghoolam Mohamed Khan and Hafizee, were of opinion that they should make up with Sooltan Ahmed Jan and return to Cabool as the winter season was at hand, and this was the wish of the whole army except Sirdar Shere Allee Khan who is always for fighting and taking Heerat.

3*rd October*.—Sirdar Ahmed Khan, the son of the Ameer, who with five hundred troops was encamped at Killa Quazee, left to-day for Toorkistan to join Mahamed Uzul Khan. The brother of Summundee who, with a few other thieves, was plundering travellers on the Ghuzneen road, was caught and brought before the governor to-day, and having been tried was ordered to be hanged. As the Jazailchees were carrying him to the gallows, somehow or other he escaped and fled towards the mountains. The Jazailchees went after him, and having apprehended hanged him as directed by the governor."—*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 18.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

TERRIBLE ROCK OIL CONFLAGRATION.—On the 28th of May an immense conflagration of rock and coal oil occurred at Williamsburg, Long Island. It commenced at half past two o'clock on board of a lighter lying at the Foot of North Second Street, as she was discharging a load of petroleum oil, at the storehouses of Messrs Schieffelin Brothers. One of the barrels of oil fell and burst; and, being set on fire from a lighted tobacco pipe, exploded with a loud report, and was followed by a series of explosions from the other barrels, shattering the vessel and scattering the fragments far and wide. The men were sent into the air, and a sheet of fire and smoke spread over the water. The conflagration extended to the dock with inconceivable rapidity, and in a few minutes some 15,000 barrels of petroleum and kerosene had exploded with the heat, pouring their contents into the East River. The lumber yard of Ebenezer Hill caught fire, and several vessels near the lighter were destroyed. Police boat No. I repaired to the scene of the disaster and saved several vessels. About three o'clock the fire alarm was given, and the fire companies hastened to the spot; but they found it impossible to allay the flames with water. They directed their efforts to adjoining buildings with success. It was impossible for hours to reach the piers which were the scene of the conflagration. The fire continued during all night. Water had no effect on it whatever, and the explosions continued for hours. The total loss of the Messrs Schieffelin is estimated at from 75,000 dols to 80,000 dols—fully insured in a large number of city companies in sums of 1500 to 5000 dols; The oil was received on consignment by Messrs. Schieffelin Brothers & Co., from the well-known owners in Pennsylvania, to be sold for their account. The barque Silver Cloud, belonging to Messrs. Jewett & Co. was burned to the water—loss 25,000 dols, insured. A lighter took fire, was towed into the river and scuttled—loss 10,000 dols., Mr. Ralph W. Kenyon lost in lumber about $300 dols—insured in the King's County and Williamsburg City Insurance Companies. The new dock at the foot of North Third-street, belonging to the Corporation, was totally destroyed, together with a quantity of lumber—loss, 10,000 dols. Loss of Flint and Hall, lumber dealers, 8000 dols; loss of Fisher, Ricard, and Co. 10,000 dols. The barque belonging to Jewett and Co was worth 25,000 dols—insured. Two piers belonging to the Waterbury estate were destroyed—lose, 6000 dols; and the firm of E. Hills and Co lose 3000 dols. At the first explosion Mr. M'Laughlin, the commander, was terribly burned. He jumped overboard, and was rescued in a dying condition, and conveyed to the hospital. He was a brother of the registrar. Some five men on Board the lighter are supposed to have perished. Several other persons were badly injured.—*Scientific American.*

THE AUSTRALIAN FAT BOY.—The Australian Fat Boy is holding levees in London, and comes in for a fair share of the attention of the exhibition and sight-seeing visitors of all nations. Mr. F. T. Buckland, a correspondent of the Field gives the following particulars respecting him:—"The International Exhibition seems to have acted as a magnet to attract to London all the living marvels of nature. We have seen the French Giant, the Dog Show, the Mammoth Ox, &c., &c.; and now we have another real live novelty as a candidate for public shillings in the shape of "The Australian Fat Boy," who is now exhibiting himself at the Pavilion. Well, there is no humbug about the name this time, for if ever there *was* a fat boy, this is the individual, and I will back him to be fatter than *the* fat boy in Pickwick, who has been the type of the species for many years past. His name is William Abernethy; he was born from Scotch parents at Sydney, New South Wales on the 20th of November, 1848, and a copy of his register of baptism certifying this, is shown. The following are his measurements: Weight, 23 stone; height, 5 and 6 inches; round the shoulders he measures 62 inches; round the waist, 57 inches; round the calf of the leg, 24 inches; round the thigh 39 inches. He was a very small child until about thirteen months old, he then commenced accumulating fat, and has gone on increasing until he attained his present development. He is very abstemious and temperate in his habits, and intelligent and lively in his disposition. I may say he looks the very picture of good nature, most stout people are good tempered—and his temper seems to correspond with his obesity. The growth of fat seems to increase rather than diminish annually, and if he continues to grow in height as well as size he bids fair to become a modern Daniel Lambert, and would do well to form a heading for Mr. Thorley when he invents a new kind of food to fatten bipeds as well as quadrupeds. Cases of enormously stout people—such as "Fat Billy," as this "Australian marvel" is familiarly called—are not very common; it seems that nature is unwilling to burthen the human frame with a quantity of almost useless material, such as fat—a substance which, plenty of food, sleep, and good temper being allowed, seems no benefit, or fat is nothing more than a series of cellular bodies, which are capable of being multiplied to any extent if circumstances will allow. In cases such as that above described the fat-containing cells have multiplied so rapidly as to become a great nuisance (though I trust, at the same time, a source of profit) to the youth who carries them about on his person.

NEW ZEALAND.

OTAGO.

OUR files by the Gothenburg are to 18th inst., being eleven days later.

NEW DIGGINGS NEAR MOUNT WATKINS.

EIGHTY-SEVEN POUNDS WEIGHT OF GOLD.

(From the *Otago Daily Times* of 16th inst.)

YESTERDAY afternoon two men went to the Treasury in Dunedin and deposited a bag of gold weighing eighty-seven pounds. They declined to say where they had obtained this rich parcel, but stated that there was room for plenty more men where they had been working. The names of the two men are Hartley and Simmon. Although the owners refused to state where they had obtained their gold, we believe that it is from the neighbourhood of Mount Watkins, near Waikouaiti. It will be remembered that there have from time to time been reports of a party of men with a pack-horse coming into Waikouaiti occasionally at night, and always leaving before morning. It is believed that these two men belong to that party, that they are old Californian miners, and that they first went to Waikouaiti about ten weeks ago. Many people have suspected that they were doing well, but nobody has yet succeeded in tracing them out. It is to be hoped they will not leave town without indicating the spot. They will then have fair claim to a reward; whilst, otherwise they are sure to be tracked out.

NEWS TO 9TH SEPTEMBER.

BY the Aldinga, which entered the Heads on Monday morning, after a rapid passage of 5½ days, we have news from Otago to the 9th inst, being 10 days later.

In addition to our special correspondent's letter, we give copious extracts from the local journals. "The Narrative of Current Events for transmission to Melbourne" from the *Otago Daily Times* necessarily goes over the same ground as our correspondent in his letter, but we think it right to give the public every possible means of testing the value of statements in which so many persons at the present time take such deep interest.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TUESDAY, *Sept.* 9.

COMMUNICATION between Otago and Victoria has been cut off for nearly three weeks by circumstances which, I presume, it has not been possible to control. The Aldinga having run on to a reef at the Bluff, was first of all beached there, but the place was not sufficiently favorable to allow the engineers to get at the keel, where at the stern, the vessel had received her injuries. The Aldinga was, after some days delay brought on to Port Chalmers, where she was hove down and such repairs effected as placed her temporarily in sea-going condition. She leaves at 2 o'clock this afternoon, but carries no mail, and only two or three passengers. Captain M'Lean, while lying at the Bluff was the means of saving many passengers, cabin and officers, and 800 sheep, from the ship Flying Mist, just arrived from Britain. His claim for salvage amounts to something like £4000. This is certainly a nice little set off against the accident befalling the Aldinga. The prompt daring and skill displayed by Captain M'Lean, in saving the passengers and greater part of the freight of the unfortunate ship has been the theme of general admiration. You will all be anxious to hear particulars respecting the Hartley or Dunstan gold fields. When I last wrote, which was by the Omeo, men were flocking to the new Eldorado in thousands. In fact the town was nearly emptied of its population. Such an exodus—so mad and unconsidered in all its bearings, was, I dare affirm, never witnessed in any part of the world—no, not in golden era. Men started to journey a hundred and twenty miles of wild, barren and mountainous roads, marked out only by tracks scarcely defined without being provided with provisions, tents, tools or any of the requisites or accessories to enable them to arrive on the ground or to do any good if they should by a miracle reach so far. The consequence has been a great amount of privation, distress, and severe suffering to many hundreds of men, and to not a few *women* and *children*. I should say that fully one half of those who went have returned without reaching the gold field; while of those who succeeded, two-thirds had to return from not being able to obtain provisions, or not possessing the tools and appliances for working the ground. You may easily understand that men may, by endurance and severe toil, reach a locality where it would at first be impossible to convey the necessaries of life. And this was just the case here. No practicable road was at the outset known, by which drays could convey store on to the ground, and the consequence was that hundreds upon hundreds of diggers were reduced to all but starvation. Just fancy this, and form your own idea:—Ship's biscuits were selling at five shillings each, flour at seven shillings per pannikin full. When the neighboring stations were rushed for meet the sheep and bullocks were scarcely slaughtered before the smoking meat was cut from the carcases, and devoured after a few moments scorching on the burning ashes. Tobacco sold at 15s the plug, and as much as forty pounds was offered for a cradle, and refused!! Loading from Dunedin was and is still at the rate of £220 per ton. I saw the other day two six horse waggons leave the Gird-iron Hotel in Princess street with loading which came nearly £700. Part of the freight consisted of six females, who were duly weighed and charged at the rate of two shillings per pound. The above facts you will find fully confirmed by a reference to your files of Dunedin papers. And now with respect to new gold field—I mean the Dunstan—for I have another of supposed great richness to chronicle. It is admitted on all sides by those competent to form an unbiassed opinion that the Dunstan diggings are of great richness, but at the present season of nothing like the area which was at first supposed, although I may mention that thirty miles of claims on the river frontage have been pegged out on both banks, and now being very profitably worked, the average being, as near as can be ascertained, one and a half ounces per man per day. Some parties were cradling out as much as four ounces a man; but from the circumstance that the Molyneux River is always very high in summer, caused by the melting of the snows upon the mountains, only a very small portion of the most auriferous ground can be worked. The Dunstan will be a better winter's diggings than they are at this season, when the river is fully three to four feet higher than it was a month back. It is on the bars and bends of the river that the rich patches exist, and these are now for the greater part covered with water. The Dunstan Field is a great fact, and may now be ranked as equal to Gabriel's, Tuapeka, or any of our other old established gold fields.

On Friday information reached Dunedin of the discovery of another new field at the head of the Mataura River. The following extracts from the *Daily Times*. Invercargill correspondent's letter, which has since been fully confirmed, appeared the following morning:—

Great News. A new Gold Field. I have just seen a splendid sample of Gold 21bs. 4ozs 11dwts. got in a gully 3 miles long with a creek (called Moa creek) running through it into the Nokomai, east bank on Cameron's run, within 20-and-a-half miles of his station going over the hills. A patch of some 20 acres birch bush on top of the gully. Near Gold—Cameron's may road to Invercargill—capital road. The gold is all coarse, heavy gold more like Bendigo and Eureka than any I have seen here.

Mr. James Lamb, one of the discoverers, goes up to Dunedin to secure a prospecting claim. I have no time to write more as the post is closing.

Later information conveys the intelligence that the Mataura diggings will prove immensely rich. The Provincial Government has granted to Mr. James Lamb, the discoverer, an extended claim of 40,000 square feet. Not a bad grant when the highly auriferous character of the ground is taken into account.

9th Sept. 1 p.m.

The Aldinga, by later arrangement, will take a mail contrary to what was announced. Some anxiety is beginning to be felt at the non-arrival of the Gothenburg, now about four days overdue. It is probable that the terrific gales which prevailed along our coast all last week have extended far away out to sea, and have caused the Gothenburg to lie to. The news which arrived from the Dunstan last evening, fully bears out previous statements as to its richness. Provisions were arriving on the ground, but not in anything like sufficient quantity to meet the wants of the diggers.—*Geelong News of the week.*

INDIAN PRESS.

THE BURNEY CASE.

(*From the Oudh Gazette, Oct.* 15.)

IT is very clear now that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has decided upon taking very decisive measures in regard to Brigadier Burney's case. The strictest enquiry is to be instituted, and delicacy as regards the "privileges" of ladies and gentlemen—in the conventional acceptation of those terms—is not to be allowed to avail anything in the fairest and fullest development of the result. Two, if not three, fair dames will have to appear in court to give evidence, and to be cross-questioned on points which can hardly fail to bring a blush even on the furrowed cheeks of the old Generals; and all this owing to the indiscretion of a flunky Adjutant, and the rashness of his Colonel. Lieutenant Colonel Willis, Her Majesty's 38th Regiment, has been ordered down from Darjeeling, and both he and Major General Campbell were expected in Dinapore by the 20th, by which date General Showers would also be there; and so also would Brigadier Burney, who, we trust, has now abandoned the idea of prosecuting one of the Calcutta dailies for libel, as the errant journal has since made ample amends for his offence in drawing favorable attention to the Brigadier's case. We have nought to say, but to express our satisfaction at the course adopted by Sir Hugh Rose, satisfied that, in affording Brigadier Burney the opportunity of refuting the charges so curiously brought against him, and so summarily disposed of, will inspire the army with confidence in the Commander-in-Chief's sense of justice, and afford a guarantee for the future against such injustice being perpetrated, as that from which the Brigadier is so great a sufferer.

THE PRESS.

(*From the Englishman, Oct.* 14.)

IN the public interest of India we must protest against the injury which must accrue from the reckless use which has of late been made, on very fallacious grounds, of such an important influence as that wielded by the *Friend of India*. We notice this matter reluctantly. We protest that, in noticing it, we are free from all feeling of professional rivalry. Between two such journals as the *Friend of India* and ourselves there is no occasion, nor, indeed, room for jealousy. The fields of operations of the two are different, and there is ample room for each without trenching upon the ground of the other; and for the most part we are content to work each in our own way toward the same great end and with the same high aims. But of late we have marked with regret a want of judgment where certain crotchets come into play which must detract seriously from the usefulness and the rising character of the Press, of which our contemporary is so prominent a member.

There was no question as to the personal feeling which ran through all his continued attacks upon Colonel Davidson, the late Resident at Hyderabad. Every assertion respecting the "crawling" ceremonial has been refuted, the obnoxious Resident is dead, yet the charges against him stand on the authority of the *Friend of India* uncontradicted by him, and by the preceding mail our London correspondent told us how indignant was public feeling in England that, on the authority of a leading Indian journal, a representative of her dignity should have crawled on all fours to the feet of a feudatory to solicit his acceptance of the Star of India. All India knows that this was not so, but English opinion is none the less misled. We believe the *Friend of India* to be equally jealous with ourselves for India's honour, but his Quixotism is more than neutralized by his patriotic feeling. Colonel McLeod's letter to-day shows how, upon equally fallacious grounds, the *Friend of India* has misrepresented Sir Hugh Rose in relation to Colonel Priestley's regiment, the 2nd Royal Highlanders. But one of the most striking illustrations of utter want of judgment we have ever seen in any public journal is to be found in his last week's paper, and lets us into the light of some of his extraordinary vagaries in the way of condemnation of public men. On the 2nd of October the *Friend of India* presented, "on the best authority," a glowing picture of the prospects and capabilities of the Native State of Rewah, the virtues, energy, and progressive tendencies of its Rajah, who is held up as an encouraging example of what our "Own Feudatories" should be. On the 6th of October we received from our Allahabad anonymous correspondent, evidently from some most scoundrelly Native source, charging the same Rajah of Rewah with almost every atrocity accessible to the most demoniac nature. Its diabolical malignity and inflated exaggeration of assumed facts, were such as to invalidate it altogether in the least of its assertions. Of course we consigned it to our waste-paper basket forthwith. But we were for once fairly astonished when in a week from his glowing picture of the State of Rewah "on the best authority," we found in a prominent leader on the front page of the *Friend of India* the substance of this scoundrelly anonymous letter advanced to the dignity of a "leader" in this most influential of Indian weeklies. He says:—

As a foil to the picture which we drew of Rewah, from the best authority, last week, we have received a letter denouncing the oppression said to be committed by the Rajah upon his subjects. We are told that twice a year the Rajah deposits a large amount of treasure in the Fort of Bandogurh, which he believes to be impregnable; that he has farmed the taxes to two most cruel natives, who mercilessly oppress the people; that several rich Brahmins whose wealth has been stripped from them by the Rajah, finding no redress, have committed suicide; that the ryots and zemindars of Sohagpore have been deprived unjustly of their estates, several being cruelly murdered by the Rajah's sepoys.

And he publishes this regarding his previously pattern Prince on the strength of a blackguard anonymous letter, whose transparently venomous circular letter will entrap no other journal in India that can aspire to common sense, to say nothing of leading public opinion. If this be the method of the *Friend's* "authorities" he needs never want for matter; we will willingly send him a basketful twice a week. But for the sake of our common object and the general weal, we trust that the results of his "crawling" vagaries in the Hyderabad case will induce him to be more cautious in the use of that class of "best authorities."

LIEUTENANT FISHER.

(*From the Lahore Chronicle, Oct.* 15.

WE publish in to-day's paper the result of the Court Martial on Lieutenant W. P. Fisher, late Commanding the 6th Punjab Infantry, together with the Commander-in-Chief's remarks thereon.

The Court found Lieutenant Fisher guilty of neglect of duty in having delayed remitting a sum of money to the family of a Subadar in the Regiment, but fully acquits him of unbecoming conduct or the slightest reflection on his integrity, and sentences him to be "severely remanded."

From what we have heard connected with the proceedings against Lieutenant Fisher, we are disposed to consider that he has been treated with unmerited harshness and injustice, in fact that the trial itself was illegal under the 18th Article of War which declares that "no officer or soldier is to be kept under arrest a longer period than eight days, or until a Court Martial can be conveniently assembled," Lieutenant Fisher was originally placed under arrest on October 30th, 1860, while no formal charge was furnished to him until May 17th 1862, or upwards of eighteen months afterwards while he was not brought to trial until August 19th, or for three months more, and not until September 27, or five weeks longer, was the sentences confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, and the *Gazette* containing it could not have reached the prisoner's hands—he is at Mooltan—until probably to-day, so here we have an officer convicted of procrastination and nothing else having been punished by *lex talionis*, seeing that he has languished in suspence for two long years!

The offence which was proved against Lieutenant Fisher resolved itself into a very simple matter, and turned out to be a mole-hill instead of the mountain with which he was charged. Subadar Wuzeer Khan, as we understand the evidence, was anxious to remit Rs. 1,100 to his family by Government draft, but as none of that nature were obtainable on the town where they resided, the Subadar requested Lieutenant Fisher to procure a *natiee* hoondy for him, but it not being usual for Commanding Officers to interfere in such matters, and it being quite as easy for the Subadar to do it himself, the request was declined, whereupon the Subadar requested Jemadar Lutchman to undertake the affair, who having consented, the money was handed to him for that purpose, the payment being duly recorded in the Regimental Deposit Book on July 2nd 1860, and shortly afterwards the sum appears to have been sent to Chundoo Lall, whom we suppose to be a native banker at Dera Ishmael Khan, for the purpose of being exchanged for a hoondy. It appears that some time previously, Lieut. Fisher had purchased a house from Captain Hayley for which he was paying this same Chundoo Lall instalments, at the rate of Rs. 300 per mensem, through the hands of the same Jemedar Lutchman, who seems to have had charge of the Regimental Treasure Chest, and to have kept Lieutenant Fisher's private accounts. On receiving the Subadar's money—it is not clear whether it amounted to Rs. 900 or Rs. 1,100—Chundoo Lall, instead of sending the required hoondy to the Jemadar for transmission to the Subadar, placed it to the account of the claim against Lieut. Fisher for the purchase money of the house.

The Subadar left Dera Ishmael Khan on furlough shortly afterwards, with the full knowledge that the money had been paid by the Jemadar to the Banker on his account with the view of purchasing a hoondy, and he admitted on the trial that this was done in his own presence and on his responsibility. On his return from furlough, the Subadar complained that he had never received the hoondy, and upon Lieutenant Fisher instituting an enquiry into the matter, the facts related above come out, when Lieutenant Fisher, (who till that moment was ignorant of the mistake that had been committed,) immediately repaid the money to the Jemedar.

This is the whole story to the best of our belief and knowledge, and we really fail to see any reason why Lieutenant Fisher should have been brought to Court Martial charged with an offence which he did not commit, or at any rate unwittingly. The Commander-in-Chief was hardly warranted in making remarks upon matters which were not before the Court, or at least, he ought, while doing so, to have mentioned that the other charges to which he made reference had been dropt, because there was no real foundation for them. And we think too His Excellency's statement that Lieut Fisher has had a narrow escape from severe punishment is most unjustifiable, as it insinuates that he was guilty of the second charge, but avoided the consequences from the undue leniency or dishonest partiality of the Court that tried him, which is contrary to the fact. If the expression does not bear our interpretation, we should like to know what it does signify.

THE RENT QUESTION.

(*From the Hurkaru, Oct.* 14.)

THE fate of England once depended on the decision of the Judges in the case of Hampden. The fate of Bengal agriculturists (it is thought) hangs on the High Court's decision in Hills' case. It is not likely that the High Court's decision will be carried up to the Privy Council. We may, therefore, regard the judgment of Sir Barnes Peacock and his colleagues, Messrs. Bayley and Kemp, as conclusive, and, as such, worthy of especial consideration.

The facts of the case are simple. The ryots of Nischindeepore showed a disinclination to grow Indigo, though permitted to hold their lands at low rents as an inducement to do so. Mr. Hills, abandoning the manufacture of Indigo, resolved to raise the rents, as an equivalent for the loss sustained through their ingratitude. In the suit under consideration, he served a notice (according to the requirement of the law) stating that that Issur Ghose's rent would be raised from five annas four pie (a third of a Rupee) per beegah, to a Rupee (or two-thirds more.) The law requires the *ground* of enchancement to be stated. This might have been either that the ryot did not hold a potah fixing the rent in perpetuity, or that the value of the produce of the land had risen. The former ground was perhaps inadmissible; the latter is the one that has been chosen. The Judge, Mr. Elphinstone Jackson, who decided the suit in appeal (rent cases being originally instituted before the Collectors of Revenue), held that it had been proved to his satisfaction, that the crops of a certain portion of the lands held by Issur Ghose had doubled in value,—from Rupees 3 to 6 per beegah. He therefore maintained that Mr Hills was entitled to double the rent on that portion of the lands, or ten annas eight pie per beegah (two-thirds of a Rupee.) The High Court, in special appeal, have decided that the law does not direct a *proportional* increase of rent, but an increase at a *fair and equitable rate*. They have, accordingly, remanded the case, that the Judge, (or rather the Deputy Collector who decided the suit originally,) may ascertain what that *fair and equitable rate* is, as regards that *portion* of the lands, of which the produce has been doubled in value, but at the same time to limit it to a Rupee per beegah, the rate fixed in the notice as regards the *whole tenure* in the occupation of Issur Ghose. Not having the decision of Mr. E. Jackson before us, we cannot enter into the comments of the High Court upon it. But we are quite sure, that so simple a case as we have shown this to be, did

INDIAN IRON.

(From the Madras Times, Oct. 12.)

When Railways are springing into existence, and Irrigation, and other Companies are carrying on large operations, the successful establishment of Iron Works, capable of supplying the requirements of such Companies, in their immediate vicinity, is a great desideratum, and as such we hail the operations of the East Indian Iron Company at Beypore, which in spite of all predictions to the contrary, are gradually working their way to a position of importance to the country, and we have every reason to believe that the iron and steel turned out by them will yet rank high in the scale of importance among our Indian manufactures. Already the Madras Railway Company are alive to the advantages which must accrue to them should these Iron Works, situated as they are so conveniently at one extremity of their line, turn out to be a success, and they have continued from time to time to test the qualities of the various descriptions of steel manufactured at Beypore, finding a gradual though marked improvement in the metal, some lately tested proving of such excellent quality that, as we are credibly informed, an order has been issued to the Iron Company by them for a supply of about five tons of spring and axle steel, for the purpose of fairly testing its comparative value with steel of the same description procured from England. We see no reason why under capable management, our Indian ore should not be manufactured into as good metal as is procurable in any part of the world, and in our estimation the chief drawback to rendering serviceable, such an undertaking as the East Indian Iron Company, would be the probable ultimate cost of the metal turned out, as compared with English prices. To our astonishment, however, we learn, that Mr. Maylor has contracted to supply the Railway Company with the quantity of steel ordered by them at English market rates, or about £15 10s. per ton. If at this rate the Company are able to realize a fair profit and turn out a sufficiently good quality of steel, it will manifestly be to the advantage of all large undertakings, such as our Railway and Irrigation Companies, to procure their supplies of steel from the Beypore works at English rates, in preference to paying the additional freight and charges for importing it from England.

VAGRANCY IN INDIA.

(From the Mofussilite, Oct. 17.)

We find poverty in every country; it is a malady that the good and bad are alike subject to,—clergymen, gamblers, men of rank, professional mendicants fools, wise men; aye! strange to say, even men of letters occasionally suffer from the nasty epidemic disease called impecuniosity. Thus, then, we may indeed accept it as a truth that the worthy and unworthy are alike the victims of this scourage. But, on the other hand there are many who wish to be thought poor who need never want; many who shiver and shake from the mere love of idleness; many strong of limb, who trump up, from a very morbid desire for sympathy, and overwhelming mental affliction, such as the sudden loss of a large supposititious family of beloved children. Many in London sing discordantly, with a vehemance proportioned to the severity of a passing snow-storm, which they seem to dislike, but which is really an indispensable adjuvant to their professional calling; many skulk along the streets in what we can only call "*systematic* tatters"; many would like to see the master of the house, who do not object to a few of the umbrellas and top-coats in the hall; many, during the day beg with most praiseworthy humility at the West End, who, at night, drink magnificently in the purlieus of gilen and jockdom. Many landsmen lose their limbs from being driven over, whilst in an intense state of intoxication, who thereafter acquire a marvellous amount of nautical knowledge, dress as men-of-war's men, talk of Nelson, Napier, Dundonald, and retire in quiet villages or in crowded thoroughfares, with sonorous eloquence, their experiences of naval warfare, and the story of their wounds for Queen and country. Such are every-day shams in England. They are not unknown in India. On the contrary, they are becoming more and more common. We are continually being pestered by mendicant memorialists, whose claims on the public appear more than questionable. When there is real penury, real distress, real affliction, God forbid that we should either talk, write, or think lightly of it. The feeble whisper, or the mere look of unhappiness, that appeals to the *genuine* feeling of humanity, is perhaps the most sacred influence that has been brought to bear either on the heart or the purse. May it never be slighted! But the question comes to be, should poverty evoke charity, no matter what may have led to the misfortunes of the supplicant, be it improvidence, actual crime, or systematic roguery? Some, we are aware, hold this opinion. We once knew a great philanthropist, who, when he gave half-a-crown to a shivering beggar, was told by a friend that the squalid recipient of the blessing would expend it, within a few hours, on "*blue ruin.*" "Yes, my friend," said the philosopher, "we must not demand a sight of their bills. The poor must live, whatever be the relative proportion of their bread and soap. We must not say to the friendless child selling lucifer matches, 'You saw, little boy, your father was a pick-pocket'; nor to the poor blind man, "you can't be in want, you chew tobacco;" nor to the destitute, delicate, heroic girl, with aching heart, fevered by care, a prey to inarticulate shame, whose home is the street, whose good is evil, "I won't give you anything, young woman, your morals are loose, you should be virtuous to get proper." There is, we see, much to be said on both sides of the question; but, withal, we cannot forget the words of Douglas Jerrold, who could detect imposture at a glance, and at the same time weep at heart for those who were in actual misery and want: *Every impostor rewarded, is a worthy poor man wronged.* We have lately had so many discharged soldiers tramping from Peshawur to Calcutta, and from Calcutta to Peshawur, in search of their old Commanding Officers, who, they say, can alone furnish them with the character they require (we almost believe) them);—so many vagrant mechanics who have marched to the Upper Provinces, altogether deluded by their best friends, who assured them there was no such field for them as the far-off frontier; so many disheveled, epistolary Eurasians, whose prayers are only offered up in behalf of a liberal public, and who sniffle their tales of woe in gentle, dove-like tones; so many men with large families, small means, *and suspiciously short hair*, that we think it well to draw the attention of the public to these far-travelled petitioners, those "multiform ragged loads" as Thos Carlyle would say. They beg, as if they had a right to receive large sums. They doggedly remain until they get something, and walk away discontented, whatever you may give them. In a weak moment, we offered to one man (God forgive us) the sum of five rupees, which was politely declined as being ridiculously insufficient for his many wants. We have even heard of the proferred coin being hurled at the head of the charitable donor, who was apostrophized through the medium of a "certain crimson adjective," coupled with a belief in the existence of *more worlds than one*, for the rich and grudging to luxuriate in! We prefer even the itinerant histrionic class to such clamourgany beggars. We like to get "a little something" for our money, if it be only a sight of two white mice in a box, a fortune told, a little Indian juggiery, a performance by monkeys, or the lalleas of the bear dancing to the music "of Scrannel pipes." On some other occasion we shall offer our views on station Relief Funds, and the way in which they are managed.

LITERATURE.

THE KIRKDALE CAVERN.

(From the London Review, Sep. 13.)

Mr. John Taylor, in an article entitled "The Hand of Man in the Kirkdale Cavern," published in the last number of *Macmillans's Magazine*, attacks the conclusions of a work which has long since passed to the rear of scientific progress, and which only remains a valuable record of facts and painstaking and reliable observations—Buckland's "Reliquiæ Diluvianæ." That the relics of the drift or cavern age, afford any indications whatever of a universal deluge is a doctrine which has long been dismissed from the minds of the most competent geologists; but the conclusion of the late Dean of Westminster, so carefully drawn from the state of the cavern and the condition of the osseous relics in it, that it had been a place of haunt for hyenas, is generally regarded as substantially true. This is the point which Mr. Taylor ventures to impugn. He would transform the cavern into a hiding-place of the magic charms and medicines of the Druids! Mr. Taylor makes a great parade of measurement, and gives a list of a dozen or more examples of dimensions of part of the cavern through which he thinks the ancient cave-hyenas could not crawl. The first of these is 9ft. by 6ft.—space enough, we should think, for a tolerably-sized beast to get through; and others of the measurements are equally capacious. Besides, why should all the hyenas that use the den have been big ones? Could not the little hyenas have dragged their surplus food or ordinary meals into the little recesses, and could not wolves and foxes also have carried food and bones in the smaller fissures? Would it not be natural they should do so? It should be remembered that Dr. Buckland studied the habits of hyenas minutely; he watched their conduct in Wombwell' menagerie, he even kept one in his own cellar, and from every source gained all the information about their habits that he could, and has figured in his work some bones from Kirkdale so similar to the rejectamenta of Wombwell's hyenas, as to be all but identical. But the author of this Druidical theory seems even not to know whether hyenas are solitary or gregarious. He quotes Dr. Buckland as an authority for their hunting together in packs, and Buffon, that "l'hyene est un animal solitaire;" but for insisting that of all the animals in existence the hyena would be one of the last to take up his abode in the Kirkland Cavern, he gives neither authority nor reason. Nor does he seem to be better acquainted with the Druids or with Pliny. Certainly the latter makes no mention of the British Druids using or even knowing anything about hyenas at all. What Pliny does is to describe in the 8th chapter of his 28th book "the medicines that are found in diverse strange and forraine beasts, as, namely, the elephant, lion, camel, hyena, crocodile, chameleon, skenke, water-horses, and ounes;" and then after a book about something else, we come to the 1st chapter of the 30th book, the subjects of which are "The originall and beginning of the art of magicke. When it first began and who were the inventors of it. By whom it was practised and advanced." After referring to the practice of magic by Zoroaster 6,000 years before the death of Plato, and by Apsmaces 5,000 years before the siege of Troy, and also amongst the Medes, Babylonians, Arabians, and Assyrians, Pliny makes a reference to its practice by the Druids of France and England; but there is no connection between the hyenas of book 28 and the Druids of Book 30. Mr. Taylor's arguments then resolve themselves into the following logic:—That, as hyenas' bones were used in magic, and that, as the Druids practised magic, *therefore* the Druids used hyenas' bones for magical purposes, and buried them in Kirkdale Cave. Instead of going back to Pliny and the Kirkdale bones, let us bring a like logic to bear on an article creating some "sensation" at the present time, and unscientific ladies may thus enjoy the joke *Macmillan* furnishes. We might say, first, as crinoline is used for clothing, and, secondly, as the Druids wore clothes, *therefore* the Druids used crinoline made at Sheffield of rolled steel. Rhetoricians would, and perhaps Mr. Taylor might, call this form of sophism an "illative conversion of the minor premiss;" but perhaps our fair readers would reasonably and briskly reply, that whatever that grandiloquent pharse might mean in honest English, such arguments were utter nonsense.

THE LAST SCIENTIFIC BALLOON ASCENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON ON SEPTEMBER 5.

To the Editor of the London Review, Sept. 13.

The most successful balloon ascent that has ever been made for the objects of science, was effected on Friday, September 5th, under the auspices of the British Association. On that day, Mr. Coxwell's large balloon ascended from Wolverhampton with myself and full set of instruments. These consist of a mercurial Gay-Lussac's syphon barometer, an aneroid barometer, both adjusted to read to five inches; two pairs of dry and wet bulb thermometers; Regnault's condensing hygrometer; Daniell's dew-point hygrometer; an aspirator, with flexible tubes and stop-cocks, the one leading to one pair of dry and wet bulb thermometers, and the other to Regnault's hygrometer; ozone papers; hermetically sealed tubes, from which the air had been exhausted; a compass with horizontal needle; an exceedingly delicate Negrette & Zambra's gridiron thermometer, maximum and minimum thermometers, &c. The syphon-barometer was constructed by Mr. Adie, and all the rest by Messrs. Negretti & Zambra. In the ascent from Wolverhampton on July 17, a Thomson's electrometer was used in addition; and in the last, on Sept. 5 a barometer designed by Messrs. Negretti & Zambra was added. All the observations have been made by Gay-Lussac's barometer; but as the correctness of the readings of a syphong barometer mainly depends upon having a perfectly calibered tube, and from the large size required for a barometer tube it is difficult to make sure of perfect calibration, Messrs. Negretti & Zambra thought it advisable to construct a barometer expressly for the purpose of checking the observations which have been made, so as to be sure of the correctness of all the observations.

For this purpose a good tube was selected 6 feet long; the mercury was then boiled throughout the whole of this length, a cistern was blown on its lower extremity, a stop-cock was added, by which means the mercury was allowed to decrease inch by inch from the tube into the cistern, and the rise which took place in the cistern subsequently accounted for in dividing the scale. The upper portion of the tube (6 feet) was used to construct the barometer, so that, by this means, a direct reading was obtained without any correction being necessary for the displacement of the surface of the mercury in the cistern down to 8 inches. The difference, if any, which might be found in the reading of the syphon and this instrument, would be due to the inequality in the tube of the syphon.

The balloon left the earth at 1h. 3m., the temperature of the air at the time being 59½° and the dew-point 49½°; at 1h. 10m., at the height of half a mile, the temperature was 45½°; at 1h. 13m., at the height of a mile, the temparature was 39°; and shortly afterwards, on entering a cloud, which was about 1,100 feet in thickness, the temperature of the air fell to 38½°, and the wet bulb thermometer read the same, showing the air here was saturated with moisture. On emerging from the cloud at 1h. 17m. we came into a flood of light, with a beautiful blue sky without a cloud above us, and a magnificent sea of cloud below, its surface being varied with endless hills, hillocks, mountain chains, and many snow-white masses rising from it. I here tried to take a view with the camera, but we were rising too rapidly and revolving too quickly to do so; the flood of light, however, was so great that all I should have needed would have been a momentary exposure, as Dr. Hill Norris had kindly furnished me with extremely sensitive dry plates for the purpose.

The view just above the clouds contrasted strongly with that below them, perhaps in no sense more than in the strong sunlight, and its effect upon shining surfaces all round.

When we attained the height of two miles, at 1h. 21m., the temperature had fallen to the freezing point, and the dew point to 25°. We were three miles high at 1h. 23m., with a temperature of 18°, and dew point 10°, at 1h. 39m. we had reached four miles, and the temperature was 8°, and dew point minus 10; in ten minutes more we had reached the fifth mile, and the temperature of the air had passed below zero, and there read minus 2°, and at this point no dew was observed on Regnault's hygrometer when cooled down to minus 30°. Up to this time I had taken the observations with comfort. I had experienced no difficulty in breathing, while Mr. Coxwell, in consequence of the necessary exertion he had to make, had breathed with difficulty for some time. At 1h. 51m. the barometer read 11.05 inches, but which requires a subtractive correction of 0·25 inch, as found by comparison with Lord Wrottesley's standard barometer just before starting, both by his lordship and myself, which would reduce it to 10·8 inches, or at a height of about 5½ miles. I read the dry bulb as minus 5°; in endeavouring to read the wet bulb I could not see the column of mercury. I rubbed my eyes, then took a lens, and also failed. I then tried to read the other instruments, and found I could not do so, nor could I see the hands of the watch. I asked Mr. Coxwell to help me and he said he must go into the ring, and he would when he came down. I endeavoured to reach some brandy which was lying on the table, at about the distance of a foot from my hand, and found myself unable to do so. My sight became more dim; I looked at the barometer and saw it between 10 and 11 inches, and tried to record it, but I was unable to write. I then saw it at 10 inches, still decreasing fast, and just noted it in my book its true reading, therefore, was at this time about 9½ inches, implying a height of about 5½ miles, as a change of an inch in the reading of the barometer at this elevation takes place on a change of height of about 2,500 feet; I felt I was losing all power, and endeavoured to rouse myself by struggling and shaking. I attempted to speak, and found I had lost the power. I attempted to look at the barometer again; my head fell on one side. I struggled and got it right, and it fell on the other, and finally fell backwards. My arm, which had been resting on the table, fell down by my side. I saw Mr. Coxwell dimly in the ring. It became more misty, and finally dark, and I sank unconsciously as in sleep; this must have been about 1h. 54m.

I then heard Mr. Coxwell say, "What is the temperature? Take an observation; now try." But I could neither see, move, nor speak. I then heard him speak more emphatically, "Take an observation; now do try." I shorty afterwards opened mine eyes, saw the instruments and Mr. Coxwell very direly, and soon saw very clearly and said to Mr. Coxwell I have been insensible:" and he replied, You have, and I nearly." I recovered quickly, and Mr. Coxwell said, "I have lost the use of my hands; give me some brandy to bathe them." His hands were nearly black. I saw the temperature was still below zero, and the barometer reading 11 inches, but increasing quickly. I resumed my observations at 2h. 7m., recording the barometer reading 11.53 inches, and the temperature minus 2. I then found that the water in the vessel supplying the wet bulb thermometer, which I had by frequent disturbances kept from freezing, was solid mass of ice. Mr. Coxwell then told me that while in the ring he felt it piercingly cold, that hoar frost was all round the neck of the balloon, and on attempting to leave the ring he found his hands frozen, and he got down how he could: that he found me motionless, with a quiet and placid expression on the countenance. He spoke to me without eliciting a reply, and found that I was insensible, and that he was not able to come to me, or do anything but try to rouse me by urging me to observe. He then said he felt insensibility was coming over himself, that he became anxious to open the valve, that his hands failed him, and that he seized the line between his teeth and pulled the valve open until the balloon took a turn downwards. This act is quite characteristic of Mr. Coxwell. I have never yet seen him without a ready means of meeting every difficulty as it has arisan, with a cool self-possession that has always left my mind perfectly easy, and given to me every confidence in his judgment in the management of so large a balloon.

On asking Mr. Coxwell whether he had noticed the temperature, he said he could not, as the faces of instruments were all towards me; but that he had noticed that the centre of the aneroid barometer, its blue hand, and a rope attached to the car were in the same straight line. If so, the reading must have been between 7 and 8 inches. A height of 6½ miles corresponds to 8 inches. A delicate self-registering *minimum* thermometer read minus 12°, but unfortunately I did not read it till I was out of the car, and I cannot say that its index was not disturbed.

On descending, at about 4 miles in height the temperature increased to 17°; and it was remarked by both of us that it was warm. At 2h. 17m. the temperature was 32°; we were then rather more than 2 miles high, and a gun was heard: it was the first sound we heard after leaving the quiet above—a degree of quietness and lonsliness of which we have no conception of the earth. At 2h. 25m. the temperature was 42°, at a little more than one mile high. At 2h. 38m., at half-a-mile, it was 53°, with a dew-point of 37°; and on the ground, but still above 700 feet above the sea, it was 57°, with a dew-point of 49°.

It was remarked that the sand was quite warm to the hand, and steam issued from it when it was discharged. Six pigeons were taken up. One was thrown out at the height of three miles; it extended its wings and dropped as a piece of paper. A second, at four miles, flew vigorously round and round, apparently taking a great dip each time. A third was thrown out between four and five miles, and it fell downwards. A fourth was thrown out at four miles when we were descending; it flew in a circle, and shortly after alighted on the top of the balloon. The two remaining pigeons were brought down to the ground; one was found to be dead, and the other (a carrier) had attached to its neck a note. It would not, however, leave, and when jerked off the finger returned to the hand. After a quarter of an hour it began to peck a piece of riband encircling its neck, and I then jerked it off my finger, and it flew round two or three times with vigour, and finally towards Wolverhampton. One of the carriers returned to Wolverhampton on Sunday, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and up to this time is the only one heard of.

The balloon descended very gently on a spot chosen by Mr. Coxwell when some hundred feet from the earth in the centre of a field containing twenty-one acres, belonging to Mr. Kersell at Cold-Weston, about 7½ miles from Ludlow, and 28 from Wolverhampton. On descending, a number of the country people stood in a corner of the field like a flock of frightened sheep, and it was not till after a good deal of coaxing that any one, excepting Mr. Kersell, would approach the balloon, or ourselves, who they seemed to think were not mortal.

Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Proud, the engineer of the gasworks, for the production of gas of such a light specific gravity.

It would seem from this ascent that five miles from the earth is very nearly the limit of human existence. It is possible, as the effect of each high ascent upon myself has been different, that on another occasion I might be able to go higher, and it is possible that some persons may be able to exist with less air and bear a greater degree of cold; but still I think that prudence would say to all, whenever the barometer reading falls as low as 11 inches, open the valve at once; the increased information to be obtained is not commensurate with the increased risk.

No more ascents for scientific purposes will be made this year; the observations will now be reduced, and, if possible, will be discussed and results stated at the meeting of the British Association at Cambridge.

Sept. 10. James Glaisher.

PLEA FOR HIBERNIA.

Air—"Norah MacShane."

I.

The harp of old Erin no longer is sounding
The deeds of her monarch, great Brian the brave;
No more from the mountains her warriors are bounding,
The green flag to battle no longer they wave.
Gone are her heroes, her poets, her sages;
Freedom expired 'neath the Saxon's red hand,
Crushed in the dust are the glories of ages,
The sword of the stranger has passed o'er the land.

II.

The green mantled moss and the ivy are growing,
Where once the mailed footsteps of chivalry trod,
And sadly the wild winds of heaven are blowing
Around the wrecked altars and shrines of their God.
The bat and the owl have their desolate dwelling
Amid the rank weeds of the time shattered hall,
And fiercely the war of the ocean is swelling,
And foams o'er the turrets of mighty Fingal.

III.

Sad is the emerald gem of the ocean,
The gaunt arm of fever is over her bared;
Her sons they are wailing with frenzied emotion,
And famine destroys what the conqueror spared.
See her mud cabins so wretched and dreary,
Behold her poor children so scantily clad.
Alas! wretched souls! of their lives they are weary,
Shelter and food can no longer be had.

IV.

A plea for Hibernia comes dismally crying,
A shriek of despair from that far distant land.
Alas! that its people are starving and dying,
And green desolation envelopes the land.
Let help—present help—to poor Ireland be hurried,
Ah, hasten it brothers away from our shore;
Let all ancient feuds now for ever be buried,
The quarrels of ages remembered no more.

V.

Ye call yourselves Christians, ye call yourselves brothers,
Then why with your gore dye the evergreen sod?
Altho' in your prayers you may differ from others,
Ye really and truly admire the same God.
Ask ye no questions of nation or color,
Nor care for the creed of the desolate poor.
"The Master" commands ye "to love one another,"
Nor e'er turn the wretched away from your door.

W. Stitt Jenkins.

Geelong, Australia, 20th Sept., 1862.

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